

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 8467 纪七十六百四十八第

日六十二月二十日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1885.

二年

歲十月英華香

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 8, AMOT, British steamer, 814. Dugville, Shanghai 4th February, General.

SCHISSLER & CO.

February 9, FU-SHUN, American steamer, 1,504.

Crook, Whampoa 9th February, General.

RUSSELL & CO.

February 9, ANTON, German steamer, 356. E.

Aerobus, Patkoi 4th February, Hoihow

6th, and Macao 9th. General.—WEILER

& CO.

February 9, TAMUZ, British steamer, 919. A.

Varde, Wukow 5th February, Hainan and

General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

February 9, EUTU, Spanish steamer, 240. F.

Blanco, Manila 2nd February, General.

BRANDAO & CO.

February 9, SIGNAL, German steamer, 383.

Handward, Hoihow 7th February, General.

SIEGMANN & CO.

February 9, GEMMENEN, British str., 2,777.

J. F. Thompson, Newcastle, N.S.W., 17th

January. Costs.—ORDER.

February 9, LIVINGSTONE, German str., 531.

H. Stoffels, Quonson 20th January. Salt.

—WEILER & CO.

February 9, EURIPIDES, British steamer, 1,163.

J. Hord, Nagasaki 14th February. Costs.

ADAMSON, B. L. & CO.

February 9, TRENTON, American frigate, B. L.

Phyathian, U.S.N. Woosung 5th February.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

9TH FEBRUARY.

John Knox, British str., for Kuchinotan.

Agamemnon, British str., for Amy.

Don Juan, Spanish str., for Manila.

Zafiro, British str., for Manila.

Signal, German str., for Hoihow.

Aniso, German str., for Koloing.

Glenco, British str., for Singapore.

Yungching, Amer str., for Hoihow.

Hardi Heartjace, Nor. sch., for Havre.

DEPARTURES.

February 9, YANGTSE, British steamer, for Shanghai.

February 9, GLENCOE, British str., for London.

February 9, AMIOU, German str., for Keeling.

February 9, JOHN KNOX, British steamer, for Kuchinotan.

February 9, AMOT, British str., for Whampoa.

February 9, TAMSU, British str., for Whampoa.

February 9, ZAPICO, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Anton, str., from Pachau, 42 Chinese.

Per Ensay, str., from Manila, 20 Chinese.

Per Sigat, str., from Hoihow, 67 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Glencoe, str., for London. Mr. and Mrs.

J. Bulgin and child.

REPORTS.

The American frigate Trenton reported left Woosung on the 6th inst., and had moderate sea throughout.

The German steamer Anton reports left Palau on the 4th inst., Woosung on the 6th, and Macao on the 9th, and had light S.E. winds and calm to Macao.

The British steamer Amoy reports left Shanghai on the 4th inst., and had moderate S.E. wind to port, thick grey weather throughout.

The British steamer Glencoen reports sailed from New South Wales, on the 17th January, and struck Northern gales for two days; passed Sancho-Caro on the 18th, afterwards fine weather and light variable winds, till approaching New Guinea and the Solomon Group; then hard squalls and heavy rain from W. to N.W. passed Green Island on the morning of the 27th Jan., and Garret Denys on the 28th, then had very fine weather and made N.E. winds; passed N.W. of Lombok on the 29th, and N.E. of Lombok on the 30th; and N.W. of Lombok on the 31st; and N.E. of Lombok on the 1st February; and so on to Macao.

The British steamer Amoy reports left Shanghai on the 4th inst., Woosung on the 6th, and Macao on the 9th, and had light S.E. winds and calm to Macao.

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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor
and His Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,
AND
CREATED WATER MAKERS,
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [21]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

MARRIAGE.
On the 3rd instant, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by the Right Rev. Bishop Richmond, THOMAS HENRY DODD, Esq., and MARY, daughter of CUNLIFF to MARGARET, third daughter of the Hon. James Dator, of St. John, New Brunswick.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 10TH, 1885.

In the concluding chapter of the article on Formosa, in the China Review, by Messrs. Colquhoun and Stewart-Lockhart there are some useful morals drawn from the expulsion of the Dutch from that island which merit wider publicity and greater attention than the pages of a magazine can afford. In the first place, referring to the Dutch hostility with China prior to the establishment of the former in Formosa, they say:—"The Hollander found that, though the Chinese were greatly inferior in warfare, their forces increased steadily in numbers; the longer the operations were protracted, and therefore became more and more anxious to come to terms." A compromise was offered by the Chinese, by the terms of which the Dutch were to evacuate the Pescadores and to occupy Formosa. History often repeats itself. The French have found the Chinese greatly inferior in the art of war, but they have also discovered, to their cost, that the delay in their own operations, the failure to follow blow with blow, has only resulted in accentuating Chinese obstinacy, has dissipated the moral effect of the first success gained by the French fleet, and has enabled China to develop a fighting power and resources which few persons thought she possessed. Unfortunately for France, her Government has throughout been unable to adopt a determined policy, and has failed to appeal to the country for the necessary supplies. The result has been half measures, reprisals which have aroused anger and stirred up bitterness, but which have never cowed the Peking Government; failures at critical moments, when failure meant prostration of the war, owing to inadequate forces for following up attack; and losses, both in men and treasure; which are likely prove in the aggregate far greater than would have attended a large expedition like that sent out by England during the last China War.

The next lesson is one that France has by this time learned by bitter experience. Our authors say, alluding to Formosa:—"The permanent occupation of the island, which was difficult 250 years ago, is less easy to-day, when the Chinese population has so largely increased, and the rule of the Imperial Government has been considerably strengthened. To occupy and bring the island under effective control would necessitate the maintenance of strong garrisons in an unhealthy climate, and the stationing of a considerable force on a coast notorious for its inclement weather." As we stated recently, it would require at least ten thousand troops to garrison North Formosa alone, and it requires a larger fleet than Admiral Courbet has at his command to render the blockade of the island effective. The want of good harbours in the island, the heavy seas always running in the Formosa Channel, and the exposed nature of the west coast, make the work of blockading Formosa most difficult and onerous. The dreadful disengaged forts suffered on board the vessels engaged in the blockade were alone sufficient to breed discontent among the crews, and the mutiny reported to have broken out on the flagship was not very astonishing under the circumstances. The fierce action, the long suspense, the want of supplies, the constant buffeting on the restless seas, the miserable wet weather experienced, all combine to produce a condition of chronic discontent, especially as there are no compensations, neither glory nor loot being within prospect. The French Government are greatly to blame for giving Admiral Courbet such a task as the occupation of Formosa and then withholding the necessary ships and troops to support him.

It was a mistake in the first place to land at all in Formosa; it was a greater mistake to attempt the capture of Tamsui without a sufficient number of men; it was a blunder to declare a blockade of Formosa when he had taken no steps to keep Admiral Courbet waiting for months for reinforcements, which even now are but drizzling in, if at all.

If M. Fénez hopes to bring the Chinese Government to terms he must fling his capitulation to the winds and go to the Chamber with a demand for the means wherewith to maintain the prestige, and uphold the honour of the country. Paltry votes of forty or fifty millions of francs, reinforcements of four or five thousand ships and five or six thousand men sent in small instalments will not do. It is time

that the French nation should know and feel the truth. Through the paltering of its Government, what was in the beginning a little war that seemed unlikely to cost much either in troops or money, has become a formidable contest, likely to cost the country dearly. Tongkin is at present a sieve into which French blood and treasure is poured to no purpose. Unless a great effort be made at once, matters will grow worse instead of better. It is true that General Nesson is marching on to Lingeon, but supposing he inflicts disastrous defeat on the enemy and occupies the place, has he men to spare wherewith to effectively garrison it? Reinforcements are on the way out, but if the struggle is to continue it is doubtful whether they will prove sufficient. The Chinese are not soon out. They may be defeated, but they will return to the charge. Unless the northern frontier be so garrisoned that they cannot enter the country, they will persevere in their attempt to overrun Tongkin. Years ago, writing on the efforts then being made by Tsao-Tung-tang to reconquer Kashgar, we predicted success to the Chinese arms, inspired by the belief that their resources and numbers would in the end triumph over the superior courage and qualities of Yacoub Beg's soldiers. The event justified the prophecy. We do not predict that they will prevail in respect of non-fulfilment of warranty of the steamship Hungarian, chartered by the Attorney-General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley), instructed by Messrs. Weston and Deacon, and mounted on behalf of the defendants to apply to the Court for permission to appeal to the Privy Council against the verdict of the jury found in the above case last December.

It will be remembered that the action was for damages in respect of non-fulfilment of warranty of the steamship Hungarian, chartered by the Attorney-General (Hon. E. L. O'Malley), instructed by Messrs. Weston and Deacon, and mounted on behalf of the defendants to apply to the Privy Council against the verdict of the jury found in the above case last December.

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and after bestowing upon the Colonial visitor some tangible proof of the esteem in which they held the honour of his visit, they handed him over to the Prince, and he was brought before the Chinese Emperor.

On Sunday morning at about 7.30 an alarm of fire sounded in the colony, an outbreak having occurred at No. 243, Queen's-road West. It seems that a boy employed in the house had been sent down into the basement for something, and as it was dark down there, he took a light with him, and accidentally set fire to some matches. The boy was at once sent directly, and an alarm was given at once. The place being but a short distance from the Central Fire Brigade Station, it was not long before a good supply of water was available. At that time flames were pouring out as if from a furnace, but within about half an hour of the alarm being given it was all over, the basement had completely flooded out. The damage was small, being confined almost entirely to the cellar.

Another burglary was attempted in the Colony on Sunday morning. About half past three o'clock some burglars tried to effect an entrance into "Marlford," Robinson Road, the residence of Mr. W. Legge. They climbed over the veranda facing "Cringford," and found the window of the dining room. Failing to force this, they then made their way into the dining room, trying those windows in succession, and world probably have opened the third but in breaking the shutter they made sufficient noise to awaken Mrs. Legge, who roused her husband. Mr. Legge then seized his revolver and went quickly out, but the burglar had fled. He then fired his revolver in their direction, and the report brought the Police quickly on the scene, but the rascals had made good their retreat.

CHINA

CANTON.

FROM A. CORRESPONDENT.

5th February.

I hear that a telegram was received by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 2nd inst. from the Taung-li Yamen stating that Lin Jung-fu the Black Flag leader had defeated the French in Tonquin, and ordering him to forward to Lin the sum of Tk. 5,000 in silver for distribution among the rebels.

The New Magistrate has been dismissed from his post on account of the late fire in his yamen. The Authorities apparently believing that proper order had not been maintained by him among his subordinates. The New Magistrate has taken over charge of the office.

The new Commander-in-Chief of the Manchu and Tartar troops in this city arrived here on the 2nd inst. from his command yesterday. His name is Kao Yeh-ho, and is a man of ripe experience in Chinese wars. I hope he is any real good as a general is quite another matter.

News has reached here from Kiangchow in favour of a serious affray there between the Cantonese and Huihuan troops in garrison. They quarrelled over some trifles, got to blows, and a number of the combatants were severely wounded. The battles between soldiers from different parts of the empire are very common, and the officers have no power of restraint over them.

The foreign community at this port are about to lose one of their oldest members. I allude to the approaching departure for the United States of the Rev. A. P. Harper, D.D., of the American Presbyterian Mission and editor of the *China Review*. He arrived in China in October, 1824, and has continually resided here for more than forty years. Dr. Harper has won universal respect both for his earnest labours as a missionary and for his social qualities. The esteem in which he is held locally has found expression in the presentation of a farewell address couched in warm terms by the numerous friends at this port. The venerable prelate is said to be in failing health, and most felicitous repose. He left yesterday Monday next for Hongkong, and will sail for San Francisco by the *City of New York*. The address was got up under the auspices of Dr. Haase, the British Acting Consul, and Mr. Seymour, American Consul. I understand a copy will be sent you for publication. We all wish the worthy doctor and his family a happy and prosperous time in the States, and hope Dr. Harper's health may be re-established by the change.

SHANGHAI

We (*Shanghai Courier*) hear that a foreign bank has been established in Peking, the chief promoters being Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., who have received the support of the Chinese Government.

A British Consular Decree has been issued acknowledging receipt of despatches from Tsien Yung, with a fresh series of most brilliant victories. The French, who attacked the Chinese forces, were repelled with loss, and now no fewer than thirteen cities in the province or department of Hsien-kuang have been occupied by the Chinese. The Emperor orders that the Empress-Regent orders the distribution of Tk. 5,000 from her privy purse among the soldiers.

News has reached the *Courier* from the north that Mr. Kinder, formerly of the Kaping mines, has been appointed chief engineer of a railway to be constructed between Peking and Si-chen—a mining centre 60 miles west of the capital. The construction of this line is an introduction of rail-way traffic into northern China, and it is not approved by Mr. Kinder, but Prince Chun has determined to make it, as it is one of his pet schemes. The plan for the line has already gone north, of least so far the *Courier* correspondent says.

H. E. Shan-ting, Tartar Generalissimo of the Han and Green Corps in Chihli, has been ordered by Imperial Decree to place some 15,000 men in the capital, and to be placed in office.

A telegram, received on the 3rd inst. by the *Shan-ting*, says that the Board decided the following punishment was to be inflicted on those who asked for pardon for the criminals Ting Chang and Chu Yan-shu: Li Hung-chang and Teo Tsung-tang to be degraded 2 degrees of their rank and to be retained in office; Ting Pao-cheng to be degraded 3 degrees and to be dismissed from office; Teo Tsung-ying to be degraded 4 degrees and retained in office; Cheng Pao-shen to be degraded 5 degrees and to be dismissed from office. A decree dated 2nd February confirms the decision, excepting Ting Pao-shen, who is to be retained in office and to be degraded 3 degrees only.

The defences of Port Arthur are described by the *Shan-ting* as follows:—There are 19 batteries, 1000 guns, and 100000 men; the latter include 100000 men in reserve, leading Krupp guns. Along the shores are five forts made in European style, each armed with 425-ton guns worked by machinery. Inland are 4 batteries, each mounting 64-pounder Krupp guns, built under the supervision of a German officer. There are also two floating batteries, 4 ironclads, 4 large corvettes, 4 torpedo vessels, and 2 mosquito gunboats. The gunners are all English, and the efficiency of the gunners is indeed remarkable. I suppose if a few more months go by, a man could burn down his house and all the day that man cannot gather where they can come from.

Anyhow, they are said to be played out. Some reports are to the effect that these troops are to be sent to Korea, whether overland or by steamer when navigation opens is not known. Their presence is not desirable, and we hope they will go by land, and soon. The Chinese Government has determined to make it, as it is one of his pet schemes. The plan for the line has already gone north, of least so far the *Courier* correspondent says.

News has reached the *Courier* from the north that Li Chung-tang has received orders to see to their proper defences. The Arsenal has turned out 20 large calibred home-made machine guns, four of which have been sent to Tartar General Shan Ching's corps at Tung-chow, and the rest to Shan Ho Kuan.

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